

Both editors being called into the service of the State, by the marching orders to the Fourth Regiment, S. C. Volunteers, the editorial and business departments of the Intelligencer will be under the care of Col. J. P. HOYT, of Laurens, who is at his post, and makes his salutatory bow in the annexed card.

Col. HOYT is authorized to transact all business in the name of the firm.

We hope, in our absence, the good people of Anderson will uphold and extend the circulation of the Intelligencer. A letter may be expected from one of us, each week.

With this brief explanation, we bid our many friends a long farewell, if hostilities continue.

JAMES A. HOYT, W. W. HUMPHREYS.

It will be seen by the above card of the editors of the Intelligencer that they have both gone to the wars to reap the glory thereof, and endure or enjoy all else that belongs to a life in camp, and have thrown the "Editorial Mantle" over our shoulders, there to rest as best it may, until their return. In assuming the control of the paper we might indulge in a great many promises of what we shall do, and it was once fashionable to do so, but we consider that performances according to the best of our abilities will be far more acceptable, and shall suffer such to speak for themselves. We will however indulge in one promise, and that is if our abilities shall prove equal to the emergency, that the Intelligencer shall still be a welcome visitor at the fireside of its subscribers. To this end, we shall devote all the energies of our nature, and all the ability we possess; with the hope that what may be wanting, may be excused by our good natured readers in these troublous times.

The course pursued by the Intelligencer, will not be altered in the least, so far as we can avoid it, but we may say in advance, that we always speak plainly upon any subject that we may treat of, and call things by their proper names. Having had a long acquaintance with public men, and a knowledge of public affairs, we shall frequently refer to them, and discuss their merits as we think proper, but with a candour and fairness that we should wish extended to ourself, under like circumstances.

In our intercourse with the "Fraternity" we shall endeavor to exercise that urbanity and gentlemanly bearing that has ever characterized the South Carolina Press; and any short comings in this respect, we hope will be attributed by the corps editorial to our having become somewhat rusty in the harness of the Sanctum.

We should probably have extended our salutatory to far greater length, and have written in somewhat of a different vein (for we profess to have some humor in our composition,) but we have just dismissed to the care of the country, a son, and son-in-law from our household Gods, and feel far more ready to let the silent tear trickle down our furrowed cheek, than otherwise; but a week's time and our philosophy may alter this sufficiently, to render what we may have to offer in the future more interesting.

May God bless the boys and return them to us, but if they fall in defence of their country, though a father's heart may be wrung with anguish, we shall be glad.

A Glorious Victory!

The issue has come, the locus of war has been sounded, "we have met the enemy, and they are ours." We shall stop right here, take off our hat, swing it as high as five feet-ten will permit, and shout at the top of our voice, hurrah for South Carolina! What though, the deed has been done in the name of the Confederate States, what though, Gen. BEAUREGARD will receive the merited meed of praise, we have no envy toward all this, nor would we curtail their honors one iota, yet we must still be permitted to give the proper credit to South Carolina, and devoutly thank God that our lot has been cast among her sons. We feel too glorious just now to say much more, beside, there's the imp of '—the office calling out "copy."

The details of the battle will be found in our columns to-day as far as they have come to hand.

We are requested by our neighbor of the "Gazette" to say, that owing to the reduction of his office force by the marching orders to the 4th Regiment, and other unavoidable circumstances, that it will be out of his power to issue his paper this week; but will endeavor to have all things in working order soon, so that the Gazette will greet its readers with renewed interest. May success crown the effort.

Owing to circumstances beyond our control, a portion of last week's issue was not mailed at the usual time. A similar defect shall not occur again, unless under like extraordinary events.

Our worthy Tax Collector Col. W. S. SNAW, wishes us to say that Guardians will please to call on him and make returns on salary in May next.

We clip the following from the Charleston Mercury of last Saturday, and give it place in our columns for its peculiar significance at this juncture of affairs. Does not everything proclaim to us we are right, and ought to go head!

SECESSION AND COTTON AT 12 1/2 CENTS.—The old Union is dissolved; seven States are bearing arms and anticipating war, and yet cotton, the great staple of the South, the food of millions, the king of the world, is at the enormous price of 12 1/2 cents per pound. It has not been so high for years. It goes up in the midst of a revolution, and despite the prophecies of Black Republicans and timid Submissionists in the Border States, that commerce would be destroyed by secession and our farmers would suffer great loss in the reduction of the price of this article, we behold them with happy faces, filling their pockets with the money thus made, and thanking kind Providence for the prosperous times. Cotton at 12 1/2 cents, and the revolution going on! This takes the Republicans aback, and forces an acknowledgment from some of our patriotic Southern friends who opposed secession, that things have not turned out half so bad after all. Negroes are high, cotton is high, the season is propitious for a good crop, our people are happy, and one shout goes up from mountain to valley for our new Government and the blessings of liberty which it dispenses to its subjects.

Three cheers for the Confederate States and the present price of cotton.—Columbus Times.

Editorial Correspondence.

Belton, April 15, 1861. Pursuant to orders, the Fourth Regiment of S. C. Volunteers repaired to this point this afternoon. Six companies are encamped, viz: The Palmetto Riflemen of Anderson, Capt. WHITNER, the Confederate Guards, Capt. ANDERSON, Capt. DEAN's company, (C.), the Piercetown Guards, Capt. LONN, and the Calhoun Mountaineers, Capt. KILPATRICK. We are quartered in various unoccupied buildings—the church, school-house, &c., which the citizens have kindly afforded us. I am elegantly established, with a portion of my "mess," in a box car of the G. & C. R. R. We have just taken supper, relished most heartily by all, and I am now writing on the "provision box," cleared off by the indefatigable "Major," who has special charge of the culinary department of our mess.

The troops are all in excellent spirits and condition, taking into consideration the peculiar situation of affairs, of which it does not become me to speak, at present.

We embark in the morning for Columbia, there to await further orders. The ultimate destination of the Regiment is unknown to us, but from the news by this afternoon's train we may reasonably expect to be in service for some time, and mayhap engaged in a campaign more unsafe in many respects than attacking Fort Sumter.

I drop you these lines, dear reader,—yes, I may well call you dear and endeared as all South Carolinians are to me—that our friends may know something of our transit, in this week's issue. The sad, sad scene we passed through this day will not soon be forgotten—aye, the friendly tears and warm pressure of the hand will be enshrined in our heart of hearts until life is extinct. Their prayers, encouraging words and sincere good wishes will serve to cheer us in gloomier hours than even now are passing away!

But I must close. Ever since I began writing, it has been amid talking, laughing and the merry notes of a violin in the hands of a veritable "darkey" of the genuine plantation stamp.

Until next week, adieu! J. A. H.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of James L. BROWN in to-day's issue, who offers a Negro Woman. Also to the business notices of DANIEL HENNINGER and THOMAS MAGILL, and the "School notice of the Anderson Classical Military Academy.

Early Strawberries. The first strawberries of the season were handed us on the 12th inst. by an amateur horticulturist in this vicinity, whose productions always keep pace with the earliest. This is a fair showing for the backward Spring we have had, by which the vegetable kingdom is greatly retarded.

We are requested to say that the order for the "Seneca Rangers" to meet on Saturday next at Howard's Old Field is countermanded.

We insert the following precious memento, not for the purpose of extending the orders of the Lincoln, but to show the people of the Confederacy, the madness, and the utter recklessness of the administration at Washington. It was said of old that, "whom the Gods wished to destroy, they first made mad," and we think this to be peculiarly applicable to the Northern government at this time. Well, let their fanatical cohorts come. We are ready. They shall all be welcomed "with bloody hands to hospitable graves," even to ten times the amount of seventy-five thousand. After putting forth our strength, we shall as confidently rely upon the aid of that God who so signally protected our fathers upon the banks of the Yaddick and Dan, as we ever relied upon His promise that "we will harken unto the voice of them that cry unto Him daily." If God's overruling care has not been exercised toward us in our first battle at Charleston, we have no judgment to discern His purposes. Let them come then, and the God of Heaven shall judge between us.

Proclamation by Abe Lincoln. WASHINGTON, April 14.—By the President of the United States—A Proclamation.—Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand men, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities by the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the integrity and existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in that event, the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation and destruction of, or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country. And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date!

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective Chambers, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to. Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Trust not the friendship of him who tempts thee with Wine.

Washington News.

Special Dispatch from the South Carolinian. Latest from Charleston.

Fort Sumter Given Up! Nobody Hurt on Our Side!!!

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Midnight—All last night the mortar-batteries continued throwing shells into Fort Sumter, and this morning the gun-batteries opened fire, to which Anderson replied vigorously at 7 o'clock. At 8 a. m. smoke was seen issuing from the parapet roof of Sumter. Barracks set on fire by hot shot or shell.

During the fire three explosions of combustibles occurred in the fort.

About 1 o'clock, the United States flag-staff was shot away. Wigfall approached from Morris' Island with a white flag, entered and stated he was Aid de Beauregard, that seeing his distress he claimed, in the name of his Chief, a surrender. In reply to the inquiry, what terms would be granted? he stated that Beauregard was a soldier and a gentleman, and knew how to treat a gallant enemy, but Anderson could not make his own terms, and must leave details to Beauregard. Anderson agreed to surrender to Beauregard in the name of the Confederate States, and hauled down the flag which he had again lifted accompanied by a white flag. The batteries then ceased firing, and Wigfall reported to Beauregard.

The following are the terms of capitulation: All proper facilities will be afforded for the removal of Anderson and his command, with their company arms, company property and private property. The flag which he has upheld so long, under the most trying circumstances, may be saluted by him on hauling it down.

Major Anderson will be allowed to fix the hour of his surrender on Sunday. He prefers going from Fort Sumter to the fleet now lying off the bar.

A detachment of the regular army from Sullivan's Island will be transferred to Fort Sumter.

No one has been killed or wounded on our side.

A few of the garrison of Fort Sumter were slightly wounded.

FROM MORRIS' ISLAND. This evening a boat was sent in from the fleet of war vessels off the bar, which was brought to by a shot from the batteries. The boat contained Lieut. Marcy, of the Powhatan, bearing a flag of truce. He announced a cessation of hostilities until morning.

It is rumored that Lieut. Marcy demands that Anderson and his men be allowed to join the fleet.

The following vessels are now lying off the bar: Baltic, Illinois, Powhatan, Harriet Lane and Pawnee.

REINFORCEMENT OF FORT PICKENS. MONTGOMERY, April 13.—Fort Pickens was reinforced last night.

PRISONER FROM FORT PICKENS. MONTGOMERY, April 13.—Major Chambers, of the Alabama Army, has arrived from Pensacola bringing Lieut. Reed Warden, of the United States Navy a prisoner of war. He was bearer of despatches from Semler to the Government at Washington. The Secretary of War sent a detachment on the railroad and arrested him. The legal opinion of the Attorney-General has been requested as to his case. He violated his promise to report to Gen. Bragg, and carried in secret despatches to Fort Pickens, showing to Bragg other despatches, and failing to report himself on returning.

IMPORTANT FROM THE CONFEDERATE CAPITAL. MONTGOMERY, April 12.—The President and Secretary of War were screened last night at the Exchange Hotel. The latter was called on for a speech, when he stated that the Confederate flag would soon be waving over Fort Sumter and from the Federal Capitol at Washington, if the independence of the Southern Confederacy was not recognized, and hostilities continued.

REJOICING IN MOBILE. MOBILE, April 13.—The surrender of Fort Sumter was received with immense cheering. Crowds are parading the streets, the Confederate and Palmetto flags are flying, and great rejoicing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—A despatch has been received directing the Kentucky regiment of volunteers to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice from the War Department at Montgomery.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Sumner to-day called on Seward, and urged the recognition of the independence of Hayti.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE CONGRESS OF CONFEDERATE STATES CALLED. MONTGOMERY, April 12.—President Davis has issued a Proclamation calling an Extraordinary Session of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, to be held in this city on 29th inst.

The excitement here is intense, indeed, it is beyond description. You may expect great developments the next two days.—Special Dispatch to the Charleston Courier.

ANOTHER STEAMER CHARTERED. WASHINGTON, April 12.—The steamer Vanderbilt has been taken to the Navy Yard, and it is supposed is under charter for the Lincoln peace policy.

[Let the Vanderbilt come, we can show her the track of the "Star of the West."]—Elys Courier.

[Special Dispatch to Charleston Courier.

HARD TIMES IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington Star, one of the papers newly converted to Abolitionism, and which systematically re-vents the falsehoods of the New York Tribune about suffering at the South, gives the following doleful picture of the times in Washington:

For many months past, as at this time, hundreds and hundreds of honest working men here, as elsewhere, are unable to procure a day's work; many are now in almost a state of starvation. In fact, they would be at that point were it not for friends, and dealers in groceries and other neces-

saries of life, who have thus far given them credit. The owners of the houses many of these people occupy can get no rents from them. This state of things cannot last. Many have families dependent upon their daily labor for subsistence, and in times when employment was easily obtained found great difficulty in making both ends meet. All these men ask is employment; and that, it seems, they cannot get now. Many of them tell us (for they appeal to us) that they are in the habit of leaving their distressed homes morning after morning, after a very scanty meal, with a fixed determination that, if possible, before they return to their families, they will get some employment; but alas! bitter disappointment meets them. They have no means to leave this city, and if they had, no one can tell them where they may obtain work. If these troubles continue for any considerable length of time, no one can foresee what the consequences may be. Public as well as private improvements are everywhere curtailed, and in most cases altogether suspended. Very few, if any, who have a dollar, will risk investing it anywhere now, while so much uncertainty exists.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 14.—Our despatches of Saturday evening, relative to this great event, were based upon positive statements made to the proprietor in Charleston. But they were incorrect, as will be seen elsewhere, in respect to the killed and wounded. Our despatches this morning are particularly full and interesting. We give, besides from the Mercury extra of yesterday afternoon, the following account, received by telegraph of the scene at Fort Sumter.—Columbia Guardian.

Without, the walls have the appearance, at a distance, of having been covered with an immense number of brick politics, scattered in every direction. This is the shattering effect of the shot. Within, the entire fort wore an aspect as if the hand of the destroying angel had swept ruthlessly by, and left not a solitary object to relieve the general desolation.—The blackened walls of the officers' and soldiers' quarters were yet smoking. Ashes and embers met the eye at every turn, while the shot and shell which had been rained upon all portions of the parade ground. The appearance of both Major Anderson, his officers, and the men, indicated the terrible nature of the ordeal from which they had just emerged. Deprived of sleep for many hours, fatigued with their labor at the guns, and prostrated by their battle with an element which raged beyond their control, they looked worn, haggard, and ready to drop with sheer exhaustion. When the fire was at its greatest height Major Anderson stated that the only manner in which they could breathe was by lying flat upon the ground within the casemates, with their faces to the earth; while added to the danger was the occasional explosion of the piles of shells collected for service at different points within the fort. It is to the fact that so few men were in the fortification that is due the preservation of life. Major Anderson himself stated that, had there been two hundred more, not less than one-half of them must have been killed, owing to the absence of sufficient room, under the circumstances, for their protection. As it was, their provisions would have given out in two days more, when an unconditional surrender would have necessarily resulted. He also remarked that yesterday was one of the proudest days of his life—for, while he had endeavored to do his duty as an officer, he had not taken the life of a fellow being.

During the evening a boat arrived at Morris' Island, from one of the Northern vessels in the offing, bearing a lieutenant and a flag of truce—his object being to arrange for the evacuation of the soldiers with their property. He also assumed the commanding officer at that point.—General Simons—that hostilities would not take place during the night. The matter was referred to General Beauregard. Meanwhile, Major Anderson had himself addressed a letter to the latter officer requesting that the steamship Catalpa should be at the wharf of Fort Sumter at nine o'clock this (Sunday) morning. She accordingly proceeded to this destination at the hour designated.

THE LATEST. About twenty minutes past twelve o'clock General Beauregard left headquarters, and proceeded in the General Clinch to attend the evacuation of Fort Sumter. He was accompanied by Governor Pickens, his staff, and his Aids, among whom we recognized Colonel Wigfall, Colonel Chestnut, Colonel Pryor, and Colonel Duryea, and a few who were invited to be present, among whom were Judge Glover, Judge D. L. Wardlaw, Chancellor Carroll, and other prominent gentlemen.

Special Dispatch to the Guardian. THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER. CHARLESTON, April 14.—An immense concourse of visitors congregated to-day at every available point of the wharves and harbor to see the evacuation of Fort Sumter. The shipping is gay with streamers and flags.

Anderson saluted his flag with fifty guns. He goes on the Isabel direct to New York. The garrison is transferred to the fleet out side. They marched out to the tune of Yankee Doodle. During the salute two men were killed and four wounded by an explosion of a gun. The killed were buried with military honors.

The rumor of deaths during the battle is incorrect. Not one was killed, except by accident. There is great joy at our bloodless victory.

A large fleet is in view, whose object is either to bluff or blockade.

The Palmetto and Confederate States flags were raised over Fort Sumter amid great rejoicing and salutes from all the batteries. The effect was magnificent.

ANDERSON IN THE FLEET. CHARLESTON, April 14.—I learn that Major Anderson has gone to the fleet, and a blockade is suspected.

THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER IN THE CONVENTION. RICHMOND, April 14.—The Virginia Commissioners to Washington returned to-day. They are cautious in expressing any opinions in relation to Lincoln's reply.

The attack upon and surrender of Fort Sumter were discussed in the Convention yesterday. During the debate the secessionists applauded the exploit, and the Unionists condemned it.

Resolutions were offered that Virginia at once unite with the South. No action was taken upon it, and the Convention adjourned.

There were great rejoicings here last night at the surrender of Fort Sumter. Bonfires were lighted, cannon fired, a procession, music and speeches, until past midnight.

Special Dispatch to Guardian. CHARLESTON, April 15, 1861.—Anderson showed great grief at the accident that happened yesterday. He expressed to Gov. Pickens and Col. Alston his thanks for courtesies—told Pickens he was right in extending them.

He said he resigned in December, and had protested against the service required of him. His vindication is said to be on record. Nous verrons.

The convention presented an appearance of unwonted gravity, all feeling that the crisis had arrived. The people here are clamorous for secession, and accounts from the interior represent the people as thoroughly aroused. A change of sentiment in the Convention is foreshadowed, and it is believed a harmonious conclusion will be reached in secret session.

Governor Letcher declines expressing his opinion openly previous to the receipt of Lincoln's official proclamation; but his personal friends say that he will refuse to entertain it.

The general opinion is, that Lincoln having repudiated the efforts of Virginia for a peaceful solution, she must now aid in defending the South.

HOPE OF PROMPT ACTION BY VIRGINIA. Hon. R. A. Pryor has received a dispatch from Richmond, stating that Virginia will secede in sixty hours!

GENERAL ORDERS FROM BEAUREGARD. General Beauregard has issued an address, congratulating the troops on the success which has crowned their gallantry, privations and hardships. He urges them not to be lulled into a false security, but to nerve themselves for the now further impending conflict.

THE OLD NORTH STATE MOVING. CHARLESTON, April 15.—Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, has ordered the military to take possession of Fort Caswell and Johnson. They will soon be taken.

ANOTHER FORT SEIZED. Fort Macon, North Carolina, has been seized by the State troops, by order of the Governor.

EFFECT OF THE PROCLAMATION AT GOLDSBORO. GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 15.—The proclamation of Lincoln produced thrilling effect here. The rifle companies have been mustered, and, with others, to the number of five hundred, are now en route for Fort Marion, and will take possession of the fort at seven o'clock to-night.

While Capt. Tallot (he has been promoted) was on his way to Charleston, to convey despatches to Major Anderson and to Governor Pickens, announcing the determination of the Administration to provision Fort Sumter, "peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary," (which announcement was nothing more or less than a declaration of war,) Mr. Seward was giving assurance to everybody that the policy of the Administration was entirely peaceful! Virginia and North Carolina have been begging and have repeatedly submitted to humiliating repulses, in hope that by watching and waiting a little longer, they might accomplish something. Their impertinencies have at length become disgusting, even to the Black Republicans of the North, who say to them contemptuously: "Please quit talking about an ultimatum, and all that staff, and heartily give in your adherence, either to the North or to the South, and be done with it." If you intend emancipation join us, and join the South." How will the watch-and-waits be affected by the treachery of the Administration.—Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.

LANE, THE LINCOLN APPOINTEE.—George W. Lane, Lincoln's North Alabama Judge may think ought to be hanged—we do not. He is, in our opinion, an honest though a pitiful weak creature. He was once Judge of the Circuit Court of Alabama and was, precisely, a white rat Judge. Without ever comprehending law enough to be responsible for any violation of it by himself, he early displayed an aptitude for squeezing large words into small situations—so that many foolish, and ignorant people came to think him an orator. He is, literally, *fox et praterca nihil*.

We repeat that we believe the man to be honest. And if the average of the white race were not intellectually his superiors, the negro-quality doctrine of them, new party would be fought. At my rate, George W. Lane is one of the white men who is excusable for countenancing it.—Montgomery Advertiser.

GEORGIA PLUCK.—Georgia furnishes to her sister States of the South the best possible argument in favor of prompt action—precipitate action if you choose—in the way of redressing wrongs inflicted upon her by an unfriendly power. Thirty odd years ago, during John Quincy Adams' Administration, she brought the Federal Government to griefs, through the gallantry and determination of her troops. Subsequently, in defiance of a mandamus of the Supreme Court of the United States, she asserted her sovereignty over the Indian Territory which had passed to her by treaty, and soon succeeded in securing an acknowledgment of her claim, legal and morally by the whole world. Al now, when the goods of her citizens are seized by the authorities of New York, Georgia, acting under the *lex talionis*, seize all the New York vessels she could find in the port of Savannah, and the result was a speedy surrender, on the part of New York, of the goods stolen from Georgians! Well done, Georgia.—Richmond Enquirer.

HUMILIATING APPEAL TO VIRGINIA.—The everlasting appeal of Virginia

Lincoln are a source of profound humiliation to the people of this once majestic Commonwealth. In the name of all that is proud and glorious in the past history of Virginia, let us invoke her official representatives to appear no more as petitioners and supplicants at the bar of the John Brown Administration. If the State is to fall, let her at least fall with Roman dignity, and refrain from piling up dishonor upon the graves of her dead, and causing the cheeks of her living to tingle with shame.—Richmond Dispatch.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

The Governors of North Carolina and Kentucky refuse to furnish any troops to Lincoln. Rumor says that Virginia will be out of the Union in twenty-four hours, and that Gen. Scott will resign. Stand from under, for the border States are coming.

ANDERSON PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Baggings, Bale Rope, Bagging Twine, Adamantine Candles, Sperm Candles, Rio Coffee, Java Coffee, Tea, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Crushed, Loaf, Molasses, West India Oil, Salt, Cast Steel, German Steel, Lister, Suede Iron, English, Sheet, Castings, Nails, Rifle Powder, Blasting, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madras, Blue Stone, Lined Oil, Train, White Lead, French Glass, Mackrel, Tobacco, Yarn, Shirting, Osnaburgs.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table listing country produce and their prices, including Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Meal, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Bacon, Hog round, Sides, Rags, Peas.

Special Notices.

The friends of Col. D. A. LEADBETTER respectfully announce him a candidate for Colonel of the Volunteer Regiment now forming in this Brigade.

Col. E. P. Jones. The remaining Volunteer Companies in this Brigade will soon be organized into a Regiment. We most respectfully suggest, that Col. Jones is the proper man for the position of Colonel, and we trust he will be elected without opposition.

Religious Notice. THE notice that there would be no services in the Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath is recalled. This usual services may be expected.

NOTICE. THERE will be sold on Saturday in May next before the Court House door, one negro woman, (stout and likely,) a good plain cook, washer, ironer and weaver.

Trans-Credit until Christmas, with interest from day of sale. Note and approved security. JAMES L. BROOK FOR ANN HARPER.

Off for Charleston! BEING a Volunteer, and having to obey marching orders I have left my Books of the Shoe Shop in the hands of Geo. M. Dobbins, who is authorized to make all settlements and receipt in my name. Those indebted, will please call on him without delay.

NOTICE. THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Anderson and vicinity, that he has closed up his business at Anderson, as he has left to perform military service. All persons having work at his establishment, will call at Dr. White's Drug Store, where he will be perfectly willing to accommodate them, and the undersigned will return shortly where he will carry on the business again.

School Notice. THE Trustees of the Anderson Classical and Military Academy have the pleasure to announce to the public that they have secured the services of the Rev. A. M. MORSE and Mr. WILLIAM R. RANKIN to continue the Exercises of the Institution. Mr. MORSE is well known to the public as a competent and efficient instructor. Mr. RANKIN's testimonials are entirely satisfactory to the Board.

Headquarters, 4th Reg., S. C. M. THE Battalions of the 4th Regiment will assemble for review and drill as follows: The 2d Battalion at Howard's, on the 3d Saturday in this month, 29th inst.

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